

Continued from the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28.

Mr. Haywood.

We had further explanations, to-day, in the Senate, of the course of Mr. Haywood, and a vindication of it, as highly honorable, and pure, and patriotic. Mr. Haywood had been so fortunate as to contribute mainly, in this body, to the preservation of the peace of the country, and to win the respect and confidence of his constituents. In relation to the tariff bill, Mr. Haywood had not expressed his intention to any Whig member of the Senate. Mr. M. knew that he was much disturbed by something. He had no doubt that, if Mr. Haywood's vote could have been made efficacious against the bill, he would have taken the responsibility of voting against it. But this was not so; he would not remain merely to disturb his political friends. He paid a lofty tribute to Mr. Haywood's character.

Mr. Benton stated that Mr. Haywood, when the bill was first reported, informed him that he could not vote for it, and that, in preference, resign his seat.

Mr. Dix stated that Mr. Haywood had more than a week ago informed him that he should resign his seat or vote against the bill, and he endeavored to dissuade him from resigning. He bore testimony to Mr. Haywood's character as a man of high sense of honor, and conscientious regard of his public duty.

Mr. Niles remarked that Mr. Haywood's act was one of all others the most worthy of commendation; but it had been rudely and unjustly held up by the "Union" as an act of apostasy. But, said Mr. Niles, this justification was not intended for a man now powerless, but for those who are active. Compelling evidence is furnished by the fact that Mr. Haywood's act was one of all others the most worthy of commendation; but it had been rudely and unjustly held up by the "Union" as an act of apostasy.

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From the "Union," July 22.

Mr. Webster on the Tariff System.

Mr. Webster has intimated his intention to give to the Senate and to the country his views in detail upon the new tariff bill. In anticipation of such an expression of his present opinions, we make the following extracts from speeches delivered by him in the House of Representatives in 1824, and in the Senate in 1828 and 1830. Mr. Webster's opposition to the tariff of 1816 is well known, and we have recently published the free-trade resolutions which were submitted at the Boston free-trade meeting in Faneuil Hall in 1820, by a committee, of which Mr. Webster was a prominent member. The extracts we now give, show his views of the tariff up to the year 1830, these are his modified, and as may be supposed, his deliberate opinions. He put them forth in view of the inconsistency which he perceived in the position he became the advocate of the protective system. They are to a considerable extent, therefore, professionally explanations; and in so far as they shrink from the ultra views of the protectionists, they are entitled to the more attention because put forth apparently with the purpose of fully and finally defining Mr. Webster's position upon the principle in question.

We shall first make our quotations from the first volume of Mr. Webster's speeches, which was published in 1824, and which cost at Lowell fourteen cents. It was his (Mr. M.D.'s) conviction that, in ten years, under the joint operation of this bill and the great measure of Mr. Robert Peel, the valley of the Mississippi would export fifty millions of bushels of cotton to England; and that our supply of cotton would be furnished to us at half the price we pay for them now.

As to the effect of the bill on the revenue, he would say that this bill would give as much as the tariff of 1816. The increase of revenue from cottons alone would more than make up for the loss of revenue from some other articles. He had, for instance, a specimen of shirting made in Manchester, fit for any gentleman to wear, which cost seven pence a yard, and which cost at Lowell fourteen cents.

Mr. Davis said this was extraordinary; for Parliament reduced duties on raw cotton, because it was represented by the U. S. produce cotton cloth at a lower rate than could be done in England.

Mr. McDuffie—Why, sir, as to coarse cottons, we in South Carolina can beat Lowell, as well as England. But, said Mr. McDuffie, let us hear the Boston Resolution on which the gentleman would be appended to the bill. They contain sound sense.

[The resolutions were read.] Mr. Webster then said he had little recollection of the meeting, and the extent of his agency in it. But assuming that he did draw the resolutions, and that he yet still, the Senator might allow that an honest man might change his opinions in three years, or twenty years.

Certainly, said Mr. McDuffie. The first argument, said Mr. Webster, that I ever read in the Congressional Record, was that of the gentleman from South Carolina. The best argument for it was made three years afterwards—not twenty years—by the Senator from South Carolina—*idem persona*.

That is a proof that an honest man may change his opinion. The honorable Senator was formerly a great advocate for internal improvements.

Mr. McDuffie. I never changed my opinion as to the power of the tariff. But the gentleman held with so great tenacity to that power, that it could not be supposed that he would change his opinion.

Mr. Webster. But the gentleman held with so great tenacity to that power, that it could not be supposed that he would change his opinion. Mr. Webster then said that the Boston resolutions were wise, under the circumstances. He had a deep stake at the time in commerce. He apprehended great injury from the bill commenced at Washington. He was especially alarmed at the adoption of this very tariff, which would have been a great injury to the people of South Carolina.

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manufactures, at least, should have been thought to require additional aid from government."

Such being Mr. Webster's opinions as delivered in the House of Representatives in 1824, he very naturally remarked, when he rose to advocate the high protective tariff of 1828—the first famous "bill of abominations"—"Mr. President, this subject is surrounded with embarrassments on all sides." Among these "embarrassments" doubtless stood the following fact, that on the same day when he was making these remarks, he was also in the commencement of the same speech, in 1828:

"It is now nearly fifteen years since, among the first things which I ever ventured to say here, was the expression of a serious doubt whether this government was fitted by its construction to administer aid and protection to particular pursuits; whether, having called such pursuits into being by indications of its favor, it would not afterwards desert them when troubles came upon them, and leave them to their fate."

Let us now see the explanation of the vote given by Mr. Webster for the tariff of 1828, under these same "embarrassments" which he will set at extremely low prices for cash. As an explanation, we give the following:

"In 1816, I had not acquiesced in the tariff, then supported by South Carolina. To some parts of it, especially, I felt and expressed great repugnance. I held the same opinions in 1821 at the meeting in Faneuil Hall, to which the gentleman has alluded. I said then, and say now, that, as an original question, the authority of Congress to exercise the revenue power, with direct reference to the protection of manufactures, is a questionable authority—far more questionable, in my judgment, than the power of internal improvements."

"With a great majority of the representatives of Massachusetts, I voted against the tariff of 1824. My reasons were then given, and I will not now repeat them."

"The bill of 1827, limited as I have said, to the single object in which the tariff of 1824 was so manifestly failed in its effect, passed the House of Representatives, but was lost here. We had then the act of 1828. I need not recur to the history of a measure so recent. Its enemies spiced it with whatever they thought would render it distasteful; its friends took it, dragged as it was. Vast amounts of property were invested in manufactures, under the inducements of the tariff of 1824, called loudly, as I thought, for the further regulation to secure the degree of protection intended by that act. I was disposed to vote for such regulation, and desired nothing more."

Mr. Webster here tells us that he desired nothing more in the way of protection than the act of 1824. He voted for the tariff of 1828 to "regulate" that of 1824, (particularly with respect to the duties on woolens, and not for the larger measure of protection. The tariff of 1824 was a high tariff; but it was altogether more moderate than the tariff of 1828, and it was moderation itself as compared with the tariff of 1824. Now, if extraordinary protection to particular interests be, as Mr. Webster says above that it is, unjust; if such protection be, as he alleges, the exercise of a very "questionable power" by our government; if the protection of 1824 was sufficient, and more than sufficient, in Mr. Webster's judgment, to foster our manufactures, then in comparative infancy, into an unprecedented growth; if these things be, as Mr. Webster states them to be, then upon what grounds can he now sustain the admitted and monstrous extravagance and inequality of the existing tariff?

AN UNPLEASANT PREJUDICE.—Mr. Graham, of the Philadelphia North American, has been arrested by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and taken to Washington. His arrest is for the publication of the Treaty and Documents on the Oregon question. The seal of secrecy was removed. Mr. Graham cannot be punished, but he must testify to the method by which the government has procured the documents, and the Senator who has violated the privilege of his office, and insulted the nation, will either be expelled or reprimanded.

Prentice, of the Louisville Gazette, is undoubtedly the greatest and meanest blackguard that ever controlled a press.—N. Y. Globe.

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